

Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a woman who spent her life trying to help others. This is a tribute to Commissioner Deverra Beverly, a premiere public housing advocate.

In and around Chicago and in public housing circles throughout the Nation, Ms. Deverra Beverly was known as a staunch defender and key player in making decisions about public housing issues and plans, not only in the ABLA community where she lived, but throughout Chicago and with impact on national policy.

Ms. Deverra Beverly is what sociologists and urban planners and politicians call "grassroots." She was from the people, of the people and with the people, and a representative for the people. She was first of all a wife, a mother, a friend, a confidant, a leader who emerged from the people and was trusted by the people.

Many people did not know it, but Ms. Beverly worked for the city of Chicago's Department of Human Services for more than 30 years. After her retirement in 1997, she devoted the rest of her life to providing leadership on Chicago public housing issues. She was president of the Local Advisory Council of ABLA, vice president of the Central Advisory Council, acting chair and treasurer of the Central Advisory Council, and was a close friend and supporter of Commissioner Artensia Randolph, who set the bar for CHA resident leadership.

As a result of her local leadership, national public housing leaders and groups were attracted to her, and she became a founding chair of the National Public Housing Museum. She was appointed a Chicago Housing Authority commissioner by Mayor Daley and retained by Mayor Emanuel.

Ms. Beverly was a skilled negotiator; and as a result of the many changes taking place in the ABLA community, she often sat at the table with Alderman Bob Fioretti, Danny Solis, Jason Ervin, university officials, people from the mayor's office, philanthropists, developers, myself, and others.

Deverra Beverly always expressed the position of the tenants, the people; and when you look at the ABLA community today, much of it is a reflection of the thinking and the work of Commissioner Deverra Beverly.

Contrary to much popular opinion, working families do live in public and mixed-income housing. As a result of the process known as "urban renewal," Deverra Beverly's family moved into the ABLA homes in 1943. Her father was a postal employee. Her mother worked in the home. Deverra worked for the city of Chicago for more than 30 years. She did not have to live in ABLA, but she chose to live there because that is where her heart was.

I guess maybe the poet Sam Walter Foss may have been thinking of her when he wrote his poem that said:

Let me live in my house by the side of the road, where the race of men go by.

They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong, wise, and foolish—so am I.

Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat, or hurl the cynic's ban?

Let me live in my house by the side of the road like Deverra Beverly and be a friend to man.

#### AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) for 5 minutes.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to recognize the month of November as National Diabetes Awareness Month.

It is observed every year in November to raise awareness of diabetes across America; but I am here to tell you, Mr. Speaker, diabetes is a 365-day, 24-hour-a-day, 7-days-a-week disease that kids and adults that deal with the disease have to attend to.

Mr. Speaker, how do I know that? Well, this is personal to me. My son Will was diagnosed at age 4 with type 1 diabetes. He is 13 now, Mr. Speaker, and he has grown up with this disease. I can tell you that we get up every night, my wife in particular, as I stay down here in Washington, D.C., still monitoring his blood sugar by poking his fingers and taking his blood at 2 a.m. every time he eats just to see where his sugars are going to be.

This is a disease that has not been cured, but I tell you I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that we will find a cure. We need to find a cure. We work in our household with the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, JDRF. It is a great organization that dedicates a significant majority of its funds to research for a cure for type 1 diabetes.

Just last week, Mr. Speaker, at a town hall that I held at Fayette, New York, back in upstate New York, I had a young lady 5 years old come and speak before us and talk about diabetes and how it impacts her since she was diagnosed at the age of 3.

This is a disease, Mr. Speaker, that we have the ability, in my opinion, to find a cure. We need to work together in a bipartisan basis. I am vice chair of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus. It is the largest caucus here in Washington, D.C. The focus on education and awareness of diabetes cannot just occur in November, but it must occur every day.

I urge everyone to be aware of the risk factors and discuss your individual risks with your doctor, your health care provider. And my heartfelt thanks go out to all the providers and the parents and the caregivers of each and every person associated with somebody with this disease.

Working together, my son, Will, in his lifetime, will have a cure and won't have to deal with this disease every day. Please, take a moment, recognize this disease, and in November, in par-

ticular, be aware of what diabetes is all about.

#### AMERICA'S ENERGY SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my colleague, Mr. REED, for his leadership on the Congressional Diabetes Caucus. Thank you, that was very inspiring.

Mr. Speaker, I am of the firm conviction that America's national security and America's economic security are tied directly to America's energy security.

We have a wonderful opportunity today to vote on a couple of very important bills that will enhance that energy security, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on both of them.

I get to represent the entire State of North Dakota. North Dakota was once described by one of our favorite sons, Eric Sevareid, the famous CBS newsmen, as the rectangular blank spot in the Nation's mind. But today, everybody is talking about North Dakota. It is the fastest growing economy in the word. It has the lowest unemployment rate in the country. It has the fastest growing personal income in the country. In fact, today, Mr. Speaker, there are tens of thousands of high-paying jobs in North Dakota waiting for more people to come to the State to fill them. If you are willing to work hard and put in a full day's honest work, you can be very successful there.

We have heard some speeches already this morning about the need to reduce hunger. We have heard some speeches this morning about the availability of affordable health care. I am for both of those things, and the best way to enhance availability of health care and to reduce hunger is to provide jobs.

Again, I would urge my colleagues today to vote for the bills that will be in front of us.

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H.R. 1965 is the Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act. It is not a complicated bill. It acknowledges two things. It acknowledges the vast energy resources that our country owns under its Federal lands onshore. It also acknowledges contemporary technology that provides all of the security and safety that is required to do the job well. But what it does is it diverts some of the resources into the right places, that allows the streamlining of permitting while also empowering the local offices of our Bureau of Land Management and our U.S. Forest Service in ways that allow them to do the jobs that they do very well even better.

This is something I know a little bit about. Prior to coming to Congress, I was an energy regulator for 10 years in North Dakota. I worked closely with our Federal partners, in fact, found them to be some of the best people that